

# THE DOLLAR WEEKLY BULLETIN.

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MAYSVILLE, KY., THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1863.

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MAYSVILLE, THURSDAY, MAY 7

From the Bangor (Me.) Democrat.  
The War-Demon's Song.

War! war! war!  
With cannon, sabre, and gun;  
War! war! war!  
Hell's carnival is begun.  
Ho! Wind-god, wake your horn,  
Ho! Sea King, chant your lay,  
And ring the bells, from the deepest hells,  
The demon is happy to-day.

Blood! blood! blood!  
What a joyous sight to see!  
Blood! blood! blood!  
My heart will burst with glee!  
Let dotards sit at the wine,  
And sip it, and call it good;  
Fill me a bowl from a wounded soul,  
A foaming bumper of blood!

Tears! tears! tears!  
They drop like rain from the skies;  
Tears! tears! tears!  
From widows' and maidens' eyes!  
There's rapture to see them weep,  
There's triumph in every tear!  
And if the world from its sphere were hurl'd  
I could not be happier here!

Death! death! death!  
In camp, and forest, and plain,  
Death! death! death!  
On island, desert, and main.  
Pile up the dead to the clouds,  
To rot in the scorching sun.  
They need no coffins, they need no shrouds,  
For the Demon's work is done.

From the Journal of Commerce.

Church and State.

The 'unconditional loyalty' which the Methodist Church make the test of Church membership is in singular contrast with the higher law which the Abolitionists and even the moderate Republicans advocated a year ago. It of course makes a great difference who owns the ox and who the bull. But no one was prepared to see a Church body go the whole length of asserting that 'loyalty' could admit of no conditions whatever. Hereafter we may expect to see the Methodist ministers disciplined, suspended or expelled, who shall preach or teach that the law of God may impose conditions on human loyalty to human government. We can imagine some poor martyrs of the Church, who shall have submitted to persecution in Russia or in Turkey, appealing to the Methodist Church for sympathy; and their sharp reply, 'Served you right; loyalty is ought always to be unconditional, and that means that there are no conditions, religious or political, that could justify you in disloyalty or enmity to the Government of Turkey or Russia, or even the King of the Cannibal Islands.'

When we remember the higher law doctrine of the last few years we may well wonder at the revision of sentiment that has overtaken the radical people.

The truth is, the Churches are making a great mistake, which they will soon appreciate, in this whole matter of loyalty Church and State are not one here. If they were one, and the Methodist Church were the Church then the Methodists would probably adhere to their dogma for some time. But as soon as they find an Administration in power which happens to hold opinions contrary to the Methodists' notions of right and wrong, they will suddenly find themselves tired of unconditional loyalty, and the Church will then suffer the disastrous effects of its present loyalty to the Head of the Church.

For no Church can be unconditionally loyal to a human power and not be disloyal at one or another time to the great King of the Church. Human institutions are weak and liable to error. Human requirements are never infallible. The Church, when it declares unconditional loyalty to a human government, makes itself the servant of a worldly power, and becomes a worldly machine. Patriotism and piety are not synonymous. We can not but look with pity on the delusion that has overtaken many of the clergy on the subject of the position of the Church in these trying times—with pity, because they are ignorant, yet done the less guiltily, traitors to their Master, and rendering aid and comfort to the great enemy of the Church and its Leader.

We look for a terrible defection of these very men from the Church. Within ten years they will either repudiate their present course in great bitterness, or they will abandon the Church entirely. They can not do otherwise. The first moment that their objection of the Church as a machine to worldly purpose shall require of them to sustain acts of an administration which they believe sinful, instead of as now, acts which they think holy and right, at that moment they will open their eyes. Then they will reflect; and, attempting to retrace their steps, will either do it in humility and sorrow, or they will in disgust and desperation shun the religion they have reduced to such disgrace.

Forty acres of good land, within three miles of Springfield, Missouri, were recently sold for \$6.

From the Philadelphia Evening Journal.  
Peace—Again.

Why not Peace? Difficulties there certainly are—grave ones—but we incline to think that those, which are apparent, are not the most formidable, and that the real obstacles, which we do not in any way under-estimate, are kept out of view studiously. The apparent difficulties are threefold: sentimental, practical, and mercenary. Of the last, we shall say little or nothing; for, desiring to discuss the question of possible pacification calmly, and, if we may say so, judicially, we cannot trust our temper in considering the element of the war excitement, which springs out of the compost of corruption, and is represented by jobbers and contractors, and shoddy dealers, and mere official dependents. We bear of the luxurious indulgencies of this sort of men—their purchases of jewelry and trotting horses—of silks and shooting farms,—of the services of police presented by themselves to themselves;—we hear of all these sort of things, with simple wonder that the patience of the people can bear it as it does. The talk of prosperity is revolting. It is so illusory.—The poor widow, who has to support herself and educate her children on a limited income, and sees the necessities of life rising in price, and her resources whittled away by taxation, or sinking in the swamp of depreciated currency, may be pardoned for looking unkempt on the prosperous contractor or jobber who sells bad muskets and worse cloths at a high price; and the moment he is paid rushes with frantic energy to change his greenbacks for any sort of real estate, or diamonds, or something permanent, and the greenbacks go back into the community to take their chance in the dark future. If they can be so shuffled as to light among the poor, financiers will think it a clever operation. Of this element of war, we repeat, we cannot speak with equanimity.—

"Fas est ab hoste doceri" is a maxim not entirely obsolete—and in the train of thought—gloomy as it is—we are pursuing, we quote from the *Richmond Enquirer*, as reprinted in the administration journals, a passage of painful significance:

"But it is said that the enemy's financial credit will break down if the war continues; No, it is peace that would ruin them utterly; peace we mean, on our terms. It is the war that sustains their credit and keeps up the war. It is the continued hope of ultimately subjugating us that gives the slightest value to their treasury notes, and it is the stern resolve to baffle and defeat them that makes our bills worth more than their weight in paper. War to them, is a curse; but it is a curse that they can bear; but there are some luxuries they cannot buy, and one of these is peace. War comes very dear, but they cannot afford peace by any means. They can endure perhaps, the dangers and disasters of war; but they cannot face the horrors of peace at all!"

Is there not—we put the question pointedly, but in no intentional offence, to our war friends—is there not truth in this, that we do not face the horrors of peace?

The "sentimental" difficulties in the way of peace so long as they were fresh and genuine were quite formidable. But they have wittled away into mere slang. They once were words of weight and influence, and stirred the popular heart. But, let any one walk our streets now and see the city under one bare pole—with no emblems of nationality flying, except over over Post Offices and Custom Houses—or newspapers where the public printing is done, or the exemplary Club up Walnut street, where social discipline is so strictly enforced, or the League, where, behind lace curtains and in front of General Jackson's portrait, Bank Directors, Contractors, and small lawyers, and partisan Judges, daily and nightly meet to scold and slander, and vituperate and boast themselves into a state of eruptive loyalty. Those only love and reverence the flag who keep it as they would a holy memorial of the past, in sacred and secluded veneration, and do not brandish it over dinner tables and at boarding house windows, and over counting house counters.

So with the other words or ideas we have referred to, which make up the aggregate of war sentimentalism. When, as we have said, they were fresh and genuine, they constituted a serious impediment to a settlement of existing difficulties. Believing, as we do, that a change has taken place in this class of difficulties, and that a genuine, honest, active war sentiment no longer exists, we categorise these obstacles with the mercenary one, and pass on to the real and practical difficulties.

The first which the extreme warmongers suggest is that of boundaries, which we shall not consider now, for there is one less obvious but quite as difficult, which, if the discussion of the subject is to be a fair one, should be disposed of first. It is that of the Debt, and especially the portion of it which is part of the atmosphere we breathe—the currency. Let any one—he a war or a peace man—meditate on the frightful reality that from the moment he wakes to a active industry until he lays his aching brain on his uneasy pillow at night, he sees nothing in every operation of trade or business—but Government paper money—dirty or clean, great or small, ragged or whole. It is all around him. He sees and feels nothing else. It is the only standard of current values.

It may seem a paradox for us who favor

Peace to dwell thus upon its perils, and its immediate effects—but our business—unlike the blind organs of this blind Administration—is to see the truth, and to tell it. It is the pecuniary difficulty which actually keeps us in the war, and prolongs it—and the sooner people comprehend this the better. The next step will be the realization of the truth that every hour makes this difficulty greater—and that it will go on getting worse and worse—till the community in despair makes up its mind to meet it. It is a contest now between capital—by which we mean all the pecuniary interests of the country—and humanity, suffering agonized humanity.—Whenever the war stops, capital will be disturbed—less so now than six months or a year hence—but humanity will rejoice, and we have to choose between capital and humanity—we wish it to be clearly understood that our sympathy is with the masses, whose suffering we would gladly alleviate, if this war party would let us.—The great difficulty now is not to make people think as we do, but for them to dare to say what they think.

### The Age of Man.

Few men die of age. Almost all men die of disappointment, passion, mental or bodily toil, or accident. The passions kill men sometimes suddenly. The common expression "choked with passion," has little exaggeration in it, for even though not suddenly fatal, strong passions shorten life. Strong bodied men often die young—weak men live longer than the strong, for the strong use their strength and the weak have none to use. The latter take care of themselves, the former do not. As it is with the body, so it is with the mind and temper. The strong are apt to break, or like the candle, run; the weak burn out. The inferior animals which live temperate lives have generally their prescribed term of years. The horse lives twenty-five years; the ox fifteen or twenty; the cow about twenty; the hog ten to twelve; the rabbit eight; the Guinea pig six or seven. The numbers all bear proportion to the time the animal takes to grow to its full size. But man of all animals is the one that grows come up to the average. He ought to live a hundred; but instead of that, he scarcely reaches to the average of three times the growing period. The reason is obvious—man is not only the most irregular and most temperate, but the most laborious and hard worked of all animals. He is always the most irritable of all animals, and there is reason to believe, though we cannot tell what an animal scarcely feels, that, more than any other animal, man cherishes wrath to keep it warm, and consumes himself with the fire of his own ratiocinations.

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### The Blacks Feeling Their Guts.

We publish this morning from the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.) a synopsis of a speech delivered in that city on Friday last, by Fred Douglass. He takes the ground that, as the negro is the cause of the war, the war can and will be settled only by putting the negro on an equality with the white man, civilly and politically. The Abolitionists are for making the war free the blacks, and Douglass is for making it not only free, but enfranchise them also. We do not complain of the blacks making use of their opportunity, as it may never occur to them again. Greeley has told them that, if the seceded States return voluntarily to their allegiance, or are reduced to submission, the States can re-enslave the blacks found within their borders. Douglass will see that there is considerable to be done yet before he realizes the hope that is in him.—*Cin. Enquirer.*

Fred Douglass at National Hall.

[From the Philadelphia *Inquirer*.]

According to announcement, Frederick Douglass, last evening, delivered an eloquent lecture on the "Crisis of National Affairs," at National Hall. Although the weather was adverse, yet the house was well filled, and during the orator's lecture he was listened to with close attention and unabated interest to the close.

On being presented to the audience, Mr. Douglass said the paramount and all-absorbing question of the day is the relation of the white man to the black. Men had endeavored to degrade the question as the "nigger" question, but only succeeded in degrading themselves. They would like to put it aside for some more popular question, such as the Union as it was, the Constitution as it is; but it would be nigger still.—The negro was alive and abroad, and no amount of contempt would drive him back to obscurity. The term "negro" was the most pregnant now spoken.

It is the pivot upon which turns the Union. Many attempts had been made to push the negro question aside, but it had defied the compromising skill of the most profound statesmen. What shall be done with the negro meets no everywhere; in the street and the home circles, in the halls of legislation, and in foreign courts. The best thing for the negro, the country and the world, would be to look about for a just settlement of this question. The negro is dark, but he has the soul of a man, and he should be made a member of the body politic, and invested with equal rights in this community. This is the only settlement of this question. The negro and the nation must be one; must rise or fall, survive or perish together. Destroy the negro and it destroys the nation; so that the interest of both demands that the negro should be taken into the national family, and treated as a man and brother. For sixty years the nation had bowed in cringing subserviency to an arrogant slave power, the nation had lied in the face of Heaven, and disgraced its manhood; and yet, that power grew more arrogant and more exacting, until it had broken out in a war that had never been equalled in the previous history of the world. Under that subserviency, the practice of the golden rule was impossible; the Declaration of Independence was impracticable; the Union and the Constitution were impracticable. Nothing but war was possible, and war ensued. Even the Democratic party, which had squatted lower than any other organization in its homage to the arrogance of the slave power, was forced to a depreciation in Government securities, and that was the same thing, a rise up all, and that for the obvious reason that military success must prolong the war.

It may seem a paradox for us who favor peace to dwell thus upon its perils, and its immediate effects—but our business—unlike the blind organs of this blind Administration—is to see the truth, and to tell it. It is the pecuniary difficulty which actually keeps us in the war, and prolongs it—and the sooner people comprehend this the better. The next step will be the realization of the truth that every hour makes this difficulty greater—and that it will go on getting worse and worse—till the community in despair makes up its mind to meet it. It is a contest now between capital—by which we mean all the pecuniary interests of the country—and humanity, suffering agonized humanity.—Whenever the war stops, capital will be disturbed—less so now than six months or a year hence—but humanity will rejoice, and we have to choose between capital and humanity—we wish it to be clearly understood that our sympathy is with the masses, whose suffering we would gladly alleviate, if this war party would let us.—The great difficulty now is not to make people think as we do, but for them to dare to say what they think.

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MAYSVILLE, THURSDAY, MAY 7

## Arrest of Vallandigham.

It will be seen by one of the dispatches copied from a Cincinnati paper, that the Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham, thrice elected a member of Congress from the Dayton (Ohio) district, was arrested in his own house, in Dayton, after midnight, before daylight, on the morning of the 5th, not by warrant or civil process, but by a military force said to have been ordered to this service by Gen. Burnside. The dispatch gives no intimation whatever as to the cause of his arrest. He was conveyed from Dayton to Cincinnati and lodged in a military prison. We are inclined to the opinion this arrest was intended to be a sealer of the backbone of the Ohio Democracy; for no man of any brains or soul, who has capacity to think and independence to speak, but must condemn it as a gross violation of the constitution and laws. The Federal authority is undisputed in Ohio—the Courts unobstructed—and if Mr. Vallandigham had been guilty of any crime, he could have been tried, convicted and punished. But he has, no doubt, been arrested by military authority, precisely because he had done nothing under which he could be convicted under any honest civil tribunal in christendom. We do not approve of all Mr. Vallandigham's opinions or course as to public affairs, and cannot defend them at all points; but nevertheless we sincerely believe him to be really more truly loyal to the government, more really patriotic, than Abe Lincoln, or any of his Cabinet, or any of his supporters, who uphold him in his avowed violation of the constitution and laws; for Lincoln himself admits, and none of his supporters dare deny, that he has deliberately violated the constitution and laws, and has got passed through a subservient Congress a bill of indemnity which lays in the shade the acts of the British Parliament protesting the Stuarts from the effects of their lawless tyranny; while Vallandigham has first and last insisted on adhering to the constitution in all things. *That, and nothing else, is his offence.* But, though all men of intelligence know, as all honest men will say, that we have no government or Union, to which any citizen owe allegiance, except that operated by constitutional measures for constitutional ends; yet, for any man, now adays, to demand adherence to the constitution, is, in the view of our rulers, to avouch himself a rebel and traitor; and so Vallandigham is lawlessly arrested and imprisoned by an authority which the constitution declares shall be strictly subordinate to the civil authority.

## Governor of Kentucky.

Joshua F. Bell is reported by telegram to have declined the honor of running as the Union candidate for Governor of Kentucky; and the same authority says that Thomas E. Bramlette has been designated as the candidate in place of Bell. The reader will remember that Bell ran against Magoffin, in 1859, for Governor; and the chief plank of his platform was Congressional protection to slavery, albeit he had theretofore been deemed an emancipationist. We suppose his self-made record of '59 was too fresh in his own memory to induce him to hazard the discussions of a canvass and he has backed out. Bramlette, however, will no doubt take the field with alacrity. He was a lawyer of, merely mediocre talents and attainments, formerly a whig, then a know-nothing—then and oppositionists—anything against the Democracy—Colonel of the first regiment encamped at Camp Dick Robinson, and Colonel while holding the office of Circuit Judge—then U. S. District Attorney after the death of Harlan—now Abolitionist and candidate for Governor. That's the exact run of things as they are going on in Kentucky, and it will assuredly go through to the end if Abolition bayonets can effect the object; for Lincoln's party was organized from the first for the purpose of abolishing slavery even, if it involved the destruction of the Union.

The consolidated report of the force Basil Duke's cavalry brigade, 21st of April, captured at McMinnville, represents that in consequence of Stanle's raid at Snow Hill accurate reports of regiments could not be made. The brigade numbers 2,300 men, present and absent—1,147 men for duty and 1,013 horses fit for duty.

There is a fine opportunity about being offered to enterprising, adventurous young men. It is rumored, though we cannot vouch for the correctness of the rumor, that the Government is now fitting out an expedition against the Indians on the plains, and that Gen. Pope will have command of it. It is designed to send the expedition as far as the Rocky Mountains, and clear the plains of all hostile savages.

A letter writer found in a graveyard at Baton Rouge, an epitaph which reads thus: "Here lies the body of David Jones. His last words were, 'I die a Christian and a Democrat.' Undoubtedly he went to Heaven."

We learn by private letter that a squad of about fifty guerrillas, led by a fellow named Hapilton, dashed into Tompkinsville on the 22d inst., and burned the court-house, jail, clerks' office, seminary, steam mill, and a carding machine. The rascals immediately took their flight after committing this "chivalric" act.

## THE WAR-NEWS.

The last week has been one of stirring interest, many important movements being on foot, with bloody actions occurring in the field. But the War Department at Washington having sealed the telegraph, the news we get is from such various sources, so round about in its channels, and so disconnected, conflicting, and inexplicable in some of its parts, that we feel real embarrassment in attempting a summary.

The most interesting movements of the week are those of Hooker, who has crossed the Rappahannock and been fighting Lee's forces for several days. The actions were said to be very hot and bloody, with very heavy losses on both sides, but so far as yet reported without decisive results, rumors on one side giving the advantage to the Federals and on the other to the Confederates. It seems to be admitted that Gen. Howard's corps, of Hooker's right wing, was badly handled and severely wounded by the rebels. A great variety of rumors are afloat, favorable to Hooker's success, such as his having gained important positions, destroying railroads in Lee's rear, &c., but they are not given as reliable; and we suppose another week or more will intervene before we get such veritable intelligence of the actual state of facts and the results of the fighting as the candid reader should accept as reliable. However, we copy the very latest, from New York, May 5, giving very interesting details, to which the reader will give such credence as he may think they are worth.

More boats have passed Vicksburg going down, with the view it is supposed of ascending the Big Black river which runs to the rear of the City, and forming a combined attack with Grant's land forces marching around from above; but this calculation appears to have been baffled, at least for a time, by the repulse of the Federal gunboats at Grand Gulf after a severe struggle.

Banks is reported to be successfully overrunning Louisiana, having occupied Opelousas, and at last accounts was moving towards Alexandria, towards which General Kirby Smith was said to be concentrating his forces.

The Confederates are said to have been again driven out of Missouri into Arkansas.

The upper Ohio, from the Kanawha to Pittsburgh, seems to be for the present in the hands of the Confederates, and great excitement is said to exist at Wheeling and Pittsburgh for the safety of those critics, as well as of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The Federals are closely besieged by Longstreet, at Suffolk, Virginia, but are said to hold a position, protected by swamps, the river, and artificial works, impregnable to all assaults except starvation.

Pegram's cavalry force is now said to be driven back into Tennessee.

No general battle yet between Rosecrans and Bragg, each General seeming to be maneuvering to force the other to come out of his intrenchments.

Nothing new from Charleston.

For the rest, we must refer to the dispatches copied from New York, Cincinnati and other papers.

P. S. After the foregoing was written, yesterday evening, a rumor was afloat in this city, based on an alleged telegraphic dispatch, that Gen. Fitzhugh Lee (son of the great Rebel General) had been wounded in the foot, which had to be amputated, and taken prisoner, with ten thousand men, by Gen. Stoneman of Hooker's army. We only give the rumor, because it is current, leaving the reader to believe as much of it as he pleases. Our own impression is, from all the accounts we have seen, and from what we see stated in Federal newspapers of the suppression of news by the government, that Hooker's operations in Virginia, will result, if they have not already resulted, in a signal failure, but that the true state of the case, either way, will not be ascertained for a week or two to come.

## Artemus Ward's Toast.

Artemus Ward being present at a celebration and exhibition, was called upon for a speech, when he replied in a toast to the "phair sex": "Ladies, see I, turnin' to the beautiful female whose presents was perphum the fare ground, I hope you're enjoyin' yourselves on this occasion, and that lemained and is wotter ov which you air drinkin', may not go again you. May you all be as far as the sun, as bright as the moon, and as beautifal as any army with Union flags—also plenty ov good close to ware."

To you sex, commonly kawled the phair sex, we are indebted for our bornin', as well as many other blessings in these lo growths of sorro. Som poor sperroed folks blaim your sex for the diffulty in the garden; but I know men are a desful set, and when the apples had bekum plum ripe I have no dout but Adam would rigg a cyder press, and like as knoot went onto big bush and been driv off acaware. Yure 1st mothar was a lady and all her dawters is ditto, and now but a losin' kiss will say a word agin you. Hopin that no waive of trouble may ever ride kross your peaceful breast, I konklude these remarks with the following sentyment:

Woman—She is a good egg.

The London Times, in reviewing American affairs, says:

"The latest news from America makes it abundantly evident, if it were not so before, that the choice henceforth for the South is between victory and extermination for the North, between peace and ruin. The Northern Confederacy, though able to effect the fruitless crime of drowning whole provinces by breaking down the banks of mighty river, is incapable of defending her archives, her public buildings, and the seat of her government. There is much reason to believe that Washington owes her safety at the present moment to prudential and political rather than to military considerations."

A letter writer found in a graveyard at Baton Rouge, an epitaph which reads thus: "Here lies the body of David Jones. His last words were, 'I die a Christian and a Democrat.' Undoubtedly he went to Heaven."

We learn by private letter that a squad of about fifty guerrillas, led by a fellow named Hapilton, dashed into Tompkinsville on the 22d inst., and burned the court-house, jail, clerks' office, seminary, steam mill, and a carding machine. The rascals immediately took their flight after committing this "chivalric" act.

## Home Again

How much there is in these two simple words to awaken emotions of the holiest and tenderest character, especially when realized by any of this world's weary wanderers when returning after an absence of years from a foreign land! There is truly an imperishable charm about the old homestead which then and there shines forth with all its hallowed influence, clinging, still clinging to our better nature, no matter how much it has been warped by Time's relentless finger or led captive by the carelessness of others whose hearts never felt what their lips were wont to speak.

Home Again! How many thousand objects which perhaps before your departure scarce elicited so much as a passing gaze, are now invested with new beauty and manifold charms, as you pause to look upon each well remembered house, whose name worn walls could they speak, would tell you of Childhood's sunny hours, of laughing playmates, whose confiding glances were wont to mingle with and meet the expression of yours. The faces you now encounter may not smile upon you as sweetly as then;—the words you hear may not fall upon your ear so soothingly and softly as then; but yet 'twas once your home—your happy hearth-stone—and with all its stranger hearts and eyes, is welcomed, fondly welcomed to you again. And yet of what little avail at best is that earthly home to you? You know that the fairest flowers are doomed to fade; that in a few short years your little play must close, and the curtain you bad wished so eagerly to rise must forever drop, leaving you to stem alone a mightier and broader ocean than any you have seen. What is it then to feel that you are in truth at home once more?

Go ask the stars that twinkle nightly above you, pointing to the Heaven beyond, Go listen to the angel voice that beckons to that shore where farewells are never spoken and sorrow is never known. There and there only when your freed spirit is wrapt in the fadless drapery of an eternal rest will you find written in letters of living light—Home again!

Interference with Civil Process in Kentucky to Recover Slaves Forbidden—Slaves Made Free by War Measures Declared to be Entitled to their Freedom.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE Ohio, Cincinnati, O., April 23, 1863.

General Orders No. 53.]

1. In accordance with the spirit of the proclamation of the President of the United States, dated January 1, 1863, it is ordered that all persons belonging to, or following the army in this Department, are forbidden to interfere with or impede the operation of any civil process in the State of Kentucky, having in view the recovery of slaves of citizens of the State; and they are likewise forbidden to aid or abet in their escape from their homes, or to employ such persons against the consent of their owners, except in cases where military necessity requires their imprisonment must be made in accordance with regulations governing such cases.

2. All slaves made free by the war measures of the President of the United States, by Congress or by capture, during the war, are entitled to their freedom, and no one in this Department has a right to interfere with that freedom. Any sale of such persons in this Department is void. The right of citizens must be respected by the army, and the war measures of the Government must be sustained.

3. Any persons willingly violating this order, will be at once arrested, and reported to the headquarters of General Boyle, at Louisville, for trial.

Regulations to prevent confusion and injustice in the execution of this order will be published.

By command of Maj. Gen. BURNside,

LEWIS RICHMOND, [Official.]

A. A. General.

W. P. Anderson, A. A. G.

From the Logan (O.) Gazette.

Our New System of Government.

The Republicans, with a view, no doubt, to the public good, have saved the people from the expense and trouble of a revision and amendment of their Constitution in the mode prescribed by law. To alter the form of Government in a purely legal manner, would cause delay, expense, and excite discussion. It has, therefore, been reformed by "orders" of military commanders. This cheap and summary mode of reconstruction is new in this country; but it has repeatedly been tried on the continent of Europe, and found to work well, especially in strengthening "the Government."

By "order," the States have been, to all intents and purposes, obliterated from our political system, and "Departments" substituted. "Departments" are paramount, and of higher "authority" than the States.

It is understood, however, that Governors, Legislatures and civil Courts, will be tolerated for a time, subject to the control and government of the commanders of the respective "Departments." This is very gratifying, when we consider that in the new system there is no use for Governors, Judges, and Legislators, as all their functions will be better performed by the commandant.

The people may consider themselves relieved from the burdensome task of self-government. The time they have heretofore wasted in the discussion of public measures, in attending public meetings, elections, &c., they may now devote to the work necessary to raise money for the purpose of "internal revenue," &c., or in military drill. A very great saving, indeed.

The question, so often propounded at the commencement of the war, "have we a Government?" is solved affirmatively. It is a fact that will never be drawn in dispute hereafter.

MISAPPLICAION OF TROOPS.—The Connecticut Democratic Journals are "howling" that if the 3,000 troops used to take Connecticut, the 1,000 to take Rhode Island, and the whole regiment with the stragglers ordered on to New Hampshire, had been ordered on to join Gen. Hunter, Charlestown might have been taken by land, whereas only Connecticut and Rhode Island have been taken.

Thus far in the federal army 44 have died from sickness to 9 from wounds—nearly five to one.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

General Ewell's Expedition.

CAIRO, April 20.—General Ewell's Marine Brigade, on their return from an expedition up the Tennessee River, were fired upon by rebels under Major White. The fire was returned by the gunboats, when the rebels fled with a loss of 10 killed and 20 wounded—Major White mortally. Our loss was 2 killed and 4 wounded. General Ewell's brigade made fifteen distinct charges, and captured seven stand of Rebel colors; the 7th New York alone, captured four stand of colors and 500 prisoners.

Part of Conch's 2d corps was present.—Hancock, gallantly going to his relief, was hard pressed. Sickles' engagement lasted from 5:30 to 6:40 A. M., when out of ammunition, our forces held their position for an hour at the point of the bayonet. Upon being re-supplied, they fell back in good order to Chancellor House, where the contest was again maintained, with great havoc to the enemy, and considerable loss to ourselves.

In the vicinity of the Chancellor House, now the theater of fight, Hooker maintained his headquarters until ten o'clock, when it was burned by the Rebel shells. In the meantime Hooker established a new line of forces withdrawn to that front, and at half past eleven musketry firing ceased.

The engagement lasted for six hours of the most terrific war. Our artillery literally slaughtered the enemy. Many of our batteries lost heavily, but the guns were all saved.

The enemy is now longer in our rear but directly in our front, between us and our forces in Fredericksburg. We are occupying fortified and entrenched positions. The enemy gained some ground, but at a sacrifice, of five of his seven divisions.

On Sunday P. M. the Rebels made several attempts to force our lines, several of his batteries and regiments being actually destroyed in attempts to carry an apex in our position, near Chancellor House, where a large quantity of our artillery is massed.

Our present position is impregnable.—Gen. Lee ordered that our lines must be broken at all hazards, but the Rebels will only destroy themselves by their attacks. Our troops are cool and confident. Rebel General Hill is reported killed. General Berry was killed while leading his brave men.

General Hooker's corps consisted of Sturges, Steinmeyer's and Devon's Divisions.

The Times correspondence states that after three days skirmishing on both sides, the Rebels, on Saturday P. M., attacked our right flank. Jackson, with his whole corps of 40,000 men, throwing himself impetuously on Howard's Eleventh Corps, but the movement was only partially successful, and re-enforcements being promptly sent by Hooker, the Rebels were handsomely checked.

Howard's corps consisted of Sturges, Steinmeyer's and Devon's Divisions.

The Times correspondent states that this corps disgracefully abandoned their position behind their breastworks and rushed panic stricken toward headquarters. Our right was thus completely turned, and the Rebels were in a fair way of gobbling us up.

General Hooker was immediately in the saddle, and turning to the commander of his own old corps, Berry, shouted, "General throw your men into the breach. Receive the enemy on the point of the bayonets; don't fire a shot; they can't see you." They rushed gloriously at double quick to the rescue, pressing forward a horrid array of glittering steel.

The enemy were checked, and retired to the breastworks just abandoned by Howard's corps. Batteries were immediately massed on the crest of a hill, pausing in a terrific fire until far into the night. Gen. Pleasanton also checked a flying battery of dozen pieces, drew up his little brigade of cavalry, with drawn sabers, to protect the guns. He had them doubled-shotted with canister, and swept the enemy's position.

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In this charge of the Rebels, they took from the cowardly Dutchmen, as the Times correspondents styles them, twelve pieces of cannon. The German's fed past Hooker's Headquarters, in a panic, many members of staff, with pistols and sabers, vainly endeavoring to stay their flight. Sykes' regulars are picking them up. Artillery combats continued until midnight, fiercely.

Hooker and staff were all the time under the severest fire.

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Another correspondent of the Times, dated Sunday evening, says it is reported from Howard's front that the Rebels had been engaged all Friday night in cutting a road past his right, but not much attention was paid to the fact.

On the afternoon of Saturday it was reported by pickets, in sight of Slocum's front, that wagons were seen moving all day in a westerly direction. Sickles with a heavy force sent to reconnoiter, when in the advance, fell in with rear of Jackson's army. Sickles immediately pushed on to checkmate Jackson, and soon captured the entire 2d Georgia regiment, 400, including officers.

This movement of Sickles' cut Jacksons, force in two, and Gen. Williams commanded flank movements on the enemy's right,

# THE BULLETIN.

MAYSVILLE. - - - MAY, 7

Persons wishing the *Bulletin*, must pay for it in advance. We are compelled to adopt this course in justice to ourselves. Our terms are only *One Dollar* per year.

The free negro man Abe Mason, who killed his brother some few weeks ago, has been sentenced to seven years imprisonment in the state Penitentiary.

John M. Pickett, and Harry Devil, formerly of this city, have been taken prisoners by the Federal forces in Tennessee.

At the Election held on last Saturday May 2d 1863, the following persons were elected *Justices of the Peace and Constables of Mason County:*

MAYSVILLE Dis. No 1.—Rufiif M. Ricketts, and Wm. Greathouse, Justices; and John A. Shepard, Constable.

MAYSVILLE Dis. No 2.—Sam'l W. Wood and Wm. C. Holton, Justices; and Carter Bell, Constable.

Down Dis. No 3.—Thomas A. Carras and Sebastian L. Shreeves, Justices; and A. D. Veach, Constable.

MARYVA Dis. No 4.—Eli M. Writs and Lewis L. Hawkins, Justices; and George F. Winter, Constable.

GERMANTOWN Dis. No 5.—Sam'l F. Pollock and James Fegan, Justices; and William Monahan, Constable.

SARDIS Dis. No 6.—Lewis Jefferson and Geo. W. Dye, Justices; and John Howard, Constable.

MARYSVILLE Dis. No 7.—Charles A. Burgess and Hiram Dye, Justices; and Robert L. Early, Constable.

Lewisburg Dis. No 8.—Alex. K. Marshall and Walter S. Calvert, Justices; and Wm. P. Robison, Constable.

ORANGEBURG Dis. No 9.—Daniel S. Bradley and Thomas Collins, Justices; and John D. Roe, Constable.

WASHINGTON Dis. No 10.—Edward L. Gaunt and J. Sprig Chambers, Justices; and Wm. L. Wells, Constable.

Hawkins and Col. Alfred Sowles were tied, both having the same number of votes. The examining board decided the matter by lot, as prescribed by law, and Hawkins drew the offices.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* and *Commercial*, are snarling at the government for suppressing news to the country by telegraph: They think the "loyal" people ought to know, even the worst, in regard to Hooker's military operations in Virginia, and the results of operations of other commanders elsewhere.

Last on last Sunday, a Breastpin belonging to a little girl. The pin contained a painting of a child in the attitude of prayer. The pin is of no real value, but is highly prized by the little girl as a keepsake. The finder by leaving the pin at this office will receive the hearty thanks of the owner.

## "Pic-Nic."

There will be a Pic-Nic given on Saturday the 16th inst., at Rose Hill, north-east of Murphysville, on the road leading from Murphysville to the Maysville and Lexington turnpike. Persons who delight in that most innocent and healthful of all recreations—a Pic-Nic in true Kentucky style, are duly notified to provide themselves with those significant looking baskets, which are supposed to contain on such occasions, all the "creature comforts" of this life; and since Damon's Celebrated Band has been engaged for the grand "turn out," those who are lovers of the terpsichorean art, will have a glorious opportunity for enjoying themselves.

The President of the United States has issued his proclamation, in accordance with an act of Congress approved the 31st day of December last, declaring the State of Western Virginia a member of the Union, upon an equal footing with the original States. The proclamation is dated the 20th day of April, 1863.

The hospitals in Washington and near the city have 9,229 inmates. In these 28 hospitals there are 19,941 beds, and 4,712 vacant beds.

A western editor is so hard put to it for paper that he has been obliged to sell his last shirt in order to supply his paper manufacturer with rags.

A tremendous fire occurred in Denver City, Colorado, on the 19th inst., which lasted half a day, destroying four blocks of building in the central and most active part of the place. The loss in flour and other provisions was very heavy.

Query.—If it takes one oath to make a "Union League" loyal to his country, how many oaths would it take to bring his patriotism up to a volunteering and fighting pitch?—*Portsmouth Times.*

Hon. Thornton F. Marshall declines to make the race for Congress in the "Old Town" district in this State.

A man comes to church and falls fast asleep, as though he had been brought in for a corpse, and the preacher were preaching at his funeral.

The weekly receipts at the office of Internal Revenue in Washington are about one million two hundred thousand dollars.

It is said that in thirty-three Ohio regiments now in the field, there are no less than 5,000 deserters.

It is said that Brigham Young and his wives, when they go to the theatre, fill five rows of seats.

General Cooper, of Ohio, has issued a general order against the unsoldierly practice of mobbing newspaper offices.

The following arrived too late for last week's Bulletin:

Messa. Ross & Rosser.—I discover an important mistake in the article over my signature, which you will please correct, it is the only mistake in the article. In the comparison of the judiciary to the escape of a clock, you have copied for moving power money power. It materially alters the sense of the paragraph, which was intended to show that excitement of faction must be regulated by the judiciary who can calmly bear alternately each side of a controversy and decide impartially. PAX.

From the Chicago Tribune, April 27.

## What Grant Will Do.

Private letters from the army near Vicksburg leave no doubt of the intentions of Gen. Grant and Com. Porter. Having passed the batteries at Vicksburg and silenced those at Warrington, the gunboats, accompanied by sufficient transports and troops, will enter Big Black River (which, as the readers will see, consulting a map, runs behind the beleaguered city and empties into the Mississippi a few miles below), and make their way up the railroad leading eastward from Vicksburg to Jackson. This they will destroy, and thus cut off the communications between the two rebel armies—the one on the Mississippi and the other near Rosencrans and afterward, if our force is sufficient, take the city by assault in the rear; or, failing in that, set down before it, commanding all the avenues of approach and egress, and by a slower and more expensive process, compel its surrender. At this distance the plan, which is, however, merely conjectural, seems feasible; but if the enemy's force has not been grossly exaggerated, it is not without its dangers. We know nothing of the Big Black, save that it is deep, narrow and tortuous. How it is defended, or what means of defense are at hand, we can not tell. What works there may be at the railroad crossing, we doubt if General Grant can tell. But a few days will determine all.

IS AGAIN IN COMPLETE RUNNING ORDER and Waiting for Wool. Person to get Goods early, ought to send the Wool EARLY. Wool taken in exchange for work.

We have, also, GOODS on hand to Exchange for WOOL.

## WOOL WANTED!!

We will pay the highest PRICE in cash for Wool, either in the Grease or Washed. For particulars see Agents:

BEN PHISTER, Agent, Maysville; GEO. M. YATES, " " Millersburg; J. L. CRAVEN, " " Millersburg; L. J. COUGHLIN, Agents, Mt. Sterling; GEMMAM & BERRY, Agents, North Middletown; H. T. BRENT & CO., " Paris.

## N. & H. WEARE.

Flemingsburg, Ky., May 7, 1863-4w

## Sensation Goods.

WE are now receiving NEW GOODS, percentages since the RECENT DECLINE in PRICES, which will be offered at greatly REDUCED RATES!!

Our stock embraces Novelties in DRESS GOODS, WRAPPINGS, TRIMMINGS, EMBROIDERIES, MITTS, GLOVES, NOTIONS,

## AND STAPLE COTTON GOODS.

For sale at Wholesale or retail.

M. R. BURGESS & SON.

Maysville, May 7th, 1863.

## Sensation Skirts.

RECEIVED this day, One Case of the Celebrated BRIDAL SKIRT, direct from the Manufacturer and for sale on the best terms for Cash.

M. R. BURGESS & SON.

Maysville, May 7, 1863.

## French China Tea Sets, Casters, SILVER PLATED WARE, FINE TABLE CUTLERY, TEA WAIFERS, VASES, LOOKING GLASSES

and all articles of China and Glassware, which we offer at Cincinnati prices for Cash.

We respectfully invite the attention of County Merchants and the public generally. Prompt attention given to all orders.

G. A. & J. E. MCCARTHEY,

Market Street, opposite Goddard House.

Maysville, Ky., March 19, 1863.

JOHN A. SEATON, J. F. BRODRICK

SEATON & BRODRICK

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

DRUGGISTS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, &c.

CORNER SECOND & COURT STS.

Maysville, Ky.

March 19, ly

## S. SOLOMON,

WATCHMAKER,

GODDARD HOUSE BUILDING,

Market Street,

May 7, 1863-1y MAYSVILLE, KY.

PICKLES, CATSUPS, SAUCES &c.

IN GREAT VARIETY, SUCH AS;

CUCUMBER,

CALIFLOWER,

PICCALILLI,

CHOW-CHOW,

TOMATO CATSUP,

OYSTER CATEUP,

CUMBERLAND SAUCE,

FRENCH MUSTARD.

■ Pickled and Spiced Oysters &c. &c.

For sale by GEORGE ARTHUR,

april 30 Second Street.

## Citrates Magnesia,

AN EFFERVESCENT CATHARTIC—A very pleasant to take—acts gently and promptly. Prepared and sold by SEATON & BRODRICK, Cor. 2nd & Courts Sts.

## Negroes Wanted!

WANTED TO BUY TWO NEGRO BOYS, from 14 to 17 years of age; or 20 to 30 years of age. The Negroes must be of good character and sound.

APPLY AT THIS OFFICE.

March 26, 1863-1m

## A. B. COLE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

MAYSVILLE, KY,

WILL Practice Law in the Courts of Mason and adjoining counties. All collections in Northern Kentucky will receive prompt attention.

Office on Court street with STANTON & TROOPS. [April 30, 1863-1m]

## Kentucky Harvesters.

THOSE FARMERS WISHING THE above Machines, can get them by calling upon the undersigned. The new Machines have late improvements.

JNO. H. RICHESON.

april 23, 1863.

## Strayed or Stolen,

FROM POYNTEZ'S RACK, MARKET ST., Maysville, on Saturday morning, April 15th, 1863. A RED ROAN SADDLE HORSE, six years old, dark mane and tail, shod all round and moves a little stiff in his shoulders; he had on dark wagon saddle and riding bridle.—Any person sending information to the subscriber, that will enable him to get the horse, will be LIBERALLY REWARDED. Address, W. M. CHANCELLOR,

Washington, Mason Co., Ky.

S. J. Brown.

Rev. Samuel J. Brown has been a devoted laborer in the cause of Christianity, in Cincinnati, for more than thirty years, as almost every old Cincinnatian knows. Such testimony, from such a source, is not to be passed over lightly. No other Proprietary Remedies ever presented to the public, ever received a title of the commendation from MEN OF STANDING, in every walk of life, that mine have done. See advertisement.

Your obedient servant,

S. J. Brown.

NEW DRUG STORE,

Corner 2nd & Court Sts.

SEATON & BRODRICK.

Maysville, April 23, 1863.

## Tom Thumb Lamps!

For sale at our

NEW DRUG STORE,

Corner 2nd & Court Sts.

SEATON & BRODRICK.

Maysville, April 23, 1863.

## NIGHT LAMP!

For sale at our

NEW DRUG STORE,

Corner 2nd & Court Sts.

SEATON & BRODRICK.

Maysville, April 23, 1863.

## MULLINS & HUNT,

Cheap Dry Goods Store,

2nd Street, Maysville, KY.

Maysville, Ky. Jan. 8, 1863.

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Maysville, Ky. Jan. 8, 1863.

## MULLINS & HUNT,

Cheap Dry Goods Store,

From the New York World.  
PUNISHED WITHOUT TRIAL.

**SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST ARMY OFFICERS.** It is reported that the War Department has been put in possession, through the agency of the McDowell Commission, and by other means, of evidence strongly sustaining against several officers in the Western armies, the most serious charges, particularly that of having sold their colored servants, and other men who have been freed by the President's Proclamation, for cotton or for money. There is talk of discharging these men from the service without a trial. Such a punishment would seem altogether too slight for a crime so deep a dye. — *Tribune Washington Correspondent.*

We know nothing of the truth of these charges, but regard it as highly probable that officers who have relied upon freedom for the negro as a means of political advancement, would readily enslave the negro for their private gain. But we call attention to the paragraph because it recommends that they shall be punished without a trial. It is one more specimen of the utter lawlessness of the Abolition organ. — Nothing but a trial can determine the question of guilt or innocence. To punish without trial, whatever the superficial tendency of evidence, is to cheat even the guilty of his rights, confound the innocent, and organize injustice.

From the Manchester Daily Union.

The Abolitionists will fail. They accepted war, which might have been avoided with honor, because they thought it would furnish an occasion to strike at slavery. For the first year and a half of the war, they were not satisfied with its management. They berated the Administration bitterly because it would not come up to their standard. It came at length, and now they exult in the hope that slavery is to be destroyed. This fallacious hope is likely to cost us everything. Millions of men who would never lift a finger to save the Union, now join in the war-cry, and good on the Administration to relentless and merciless war. A large portion of these men are ignorant and credulous. — The Administration feeds them daily upon falsehoods, and they are lead to suppose that the South will speedily succumb to their demands. So they fight on, blindly, frantically and hopelessly; while others know they are going to certain ruin. The Southern people are not going to submit to any such policy; and if it is not abandoned, we might as well sit down and calculate what it will cost us to exterminate twelve millions of people, and what particular profits are expected to flow from such a work. This view supposes the possibility of carrying on the war to that extent. But long before it could reach such a result, there are many census which may arrest it. The abolition of slavery is not one of them.

The Abolitionists indulge in a great many "vague and glittering generalities" in regard to this matter, but we do not think there is any common and well-defined idea of the results they expect to follow their policy. — Some think the gentle and docile Southerners will consent, by and by, to issue free papers to all their slaves, and then hire them for such wages as Cheries Summer may stipulate, and work them on tobacco, cotton, rice or sugar, according to the necessities of Massachusetts. Others, with less faith in their tractability of character, purpose to develop the resources of the South under the superintendence of Provost Marshals, with an army at the heels of each. Others, propose to exterminate the whites, and let the blacks possess the land, alone, or in conjunction with discharged soldiers.

All these schemes are worthy of their origin; and they flow from that peculiar mental organization, which, in other forms of development, send men to the madhouse. It results will be worse here, for when it appears to public appreciation, that all these schemes must fail, it will then be too late to save what will have been lost by this fatal digression.

Slavery will not be abolished by this year; and our sacrifices of men and money will be in proportion to the extent to which that purpose is carried in its management. — Those who like the purpose, and intend to back it; may count themselves in for a war from which only death or wiser counsels can relieve them. A majority of our people will not willingly take any part in any war, whose purpose is not the restoration of the old Union.

The following from the Louisville Journal is decidedly pungent and to the point. It says:

The Enquirer gives prominence and editorial commendation to the intemperate protest of the United States District Attorney at Key West against the military order requiring residents who have husbands, brothers, or sons in rebel employment, to remove to the rebel district. — *Cin. Gazette.*

Surely there can be no such military order as that. It would be monstrous. A man or a woman may have several sons, part of them in the rebel service, and the others in the Federal service; and should be or she or both be banished to the South on account of the rebellious ones? Or should the loyal sons in the Federal employment be exiled to the South on account of the position of their disloyal brothers? Must whole families chancery to have each a rebel member, be driven off and compelled to cast their lots with the rebel population of the land?

The Spy System.

Under Abolition rule we are fast falling into all the vilest, most repulsive and dangerous practices of despotism. A Washington correspondent of the Cleveland Herald, a full-blooded Abolitionist, of course, writes as follows:

"The time has come, and this is the place for committees of safety, whose business it shall be to watch spies and sympathizers. \* \* \* Union leagues are well enough, but they are not, as at present organized, thorough enough. \* \* \* In every township a committee of safety is needed. Their duties would be those of voluntary aids to the Provost Marshals, to furnish lists, and keep watch of suspicious persons," &c.

To which the Cleveland Plain Dealer replies:

"Listen to this Austrian spy! this fellow, who proposes a gang of spies, who will go prowling about people's bed rooms to hear suspicions talk; this Abolition Titus Oates, who proposes an organized gang of slimy hangers on in society. Let them organize their sneaking committees, and every honest citizen will provide himself with a good cowhide, and if he catches one of these who's sneaking into his private apartments he will flay him out of his boots."

We publish this morning, from the New York Tribune, a recent article in reference to the arrests of runaway negroes under the laws of Kentucky.

Major General Burnside's recent order on this subject makes this discussion of it by Mr. Greeley somewhat interesting.

The following is the law of Kentucky under which the negroes have been arrested, who are embraced in part by Major General Burnside's order: — *Cin. Enq.*

"AN ACT TO PREVENT CERTAIN NEGROES AND MULATTOES FROM MIGRATING TO KENTUCKY IN THIS STATE.

"Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky: —

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The writer, who resided in Brazil for short time, first tried it for the bite of a scorpion, and found that it removed pain and inflammation almost immediately. Subsequently he tried it for the bite of a rattlesnake, with similar success. At this suggestion, an old friend and physician tried it in case of hydrophobia, and always with success.

Dr. Adam Clark's Opinion on Political Preaching.

The great Methodist commentator and preacher, Adam Clark, has left on record his opinion of political preachers, which we give in his own words:

It was the lot of Mr. Clerk to be associated at this time with two eminent men who unfortunately took opposite sides of this great political question; — one pleading for the lowest Republicanism, the other exhausting himself in maintaining the divine right of kings and regular governments to do what might seem right in their own eyes.

The people at large having nothing to do with the laws but to obey them. His soul was grieved at this state of things; but he went calmly on his way preaching Christ crucified for the redemption of a lost world; and though his abilities were greatly inferior to those of his colleagues, his congregation was equal to theirs, and his words more abundantly useful. Political preachers never convert souls nor build up believers in this most holy faith; one may piqe him self on his *loyalty*, the other on his *liberty* and *popular notions of government*; but in sight of the Great Head of the Church, the first is a sounding brass and the second a tinkling cymbal.

When the preachers of the gospel become parties in party politics, religion morons, the Church is undified, political disputes agitate even the faithful of the land. Such preachers, no matter which side they take, are no longer messengers of glad tidings, but the seedmen of confusion, and wasters of the heritage of Christ. Though Mr. Clark had fully made up his mind on the politics of the day, and never swerved from his Whig principles, yet in the pulpit was nothing heard from him, but Christ crucified, and the salvation procured by his blood.

[Life of Dr. A. Clark, vol. 1, page 160-161.]

A BEAUTIFUL REFLECTION. — Bolwer most eloquently says: "I cannot believe that earth is man's abiding place. It cannot be the earth is cast up by the ocean of sterility to float but a moment upon its waves and then sink into nothingness?" Else, why is it that the glories aspirations which ever leap like engels from the temple of our hearts, are forever wandering about unattached? Why is it that the rainbow and clouds come over us with a beauty that is not of earth, and pass off and leave us to muse upon their faded loveliness? Why is it that the stars, which hold their festival around the midnight throne, are set above the grasp of our limited faculties, forever mocking us with their unapproachable glory? And, finally, why is it that bright forms of human beauty are presented to our view, and taken away from us, leaving the thousand streams of our affection to flow back in Alpine torrents upon our hearts? — We are born for a higher destiny than that of earth; there is a realm where the rainbow never fades — where the star will be spread before us like islands that slumber on the ocean — and where the beings that pass before us like shadows will stay in our presence forever."

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